





## Lebanon's Government resigns

Beirut. Developments in Lebanon came to a dramatic pitch after the country's Prime Minister Rachid Karamé announced the resignation of his government of national unity. At the moment, the government still remains in office on the request of the President, Amin Gemayel.

The resignation follows a flare-up of violent clashes in the western part of Beirut.

Different Lebanese radio stations report that the clashes involve detachments of the Lebanese organization — a movement of independent followers of the late Egyptian President Abdel Nasser — on the one hand, and the Amal movement, on the other. There are contradictory accounts of the causes of the violence.

The worsening of the situation

In Western Beirut is a chain reaction of the generally deteriorating situation in Lebanon over the past few weeks. These adverse developments include harsh reprisals by the Israeli invaders in the south of the country, the rebellion of the "Lebanese forces" — armed units of Right-Wing Christians — and an outbreak of intestine fighting in Sidon. Any frictions which objectively exist both between the Moslem and the Christian communities, and within the communities themselves play into the hands of the Israelis. The plans to split Lebanon are based on upsetting sectarian unity.

New York. On the request of the Lebanese Government, the Security Council has extended by another six months the mandate of the United Nations peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

## Reagan meets Bendjedid

Washington. The American President Ronald Reagan and President of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Chadli Bendjedid, have held talks at the White House.

The American administration has been trying to take advantage of the talks in order to secure the Algerian support for the Middle East settlement plan of President Reagan. The plan denies the Palestinian people the right to self-determination and establishment of an independent state. It may be recalled that the Arab peoples have resolutely rejected this initiative of Washington.

On his part, Chadli Bendjedid said, according to a spokesman for the American administration, that a just solution of the Palestinian problem and respect for the rights of the Palestinians have a "key significance" for the settlement of the situation

in the region. All the peoples in the Middle East can live in peace and security, and the Palestinian question must be solved in this context, he pointed out.

At the talks the two leaders also discussed trade and economic relations between the two countries. The head of the Algerian Government stressed the need for a change in American approach to the problems of the developing countries. He said cooperation should be based on respect for the interests of both parties.

## BAN THE TESTS!

(Continued from page 1)

of a treaty on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests. Under the present conditions, the reply stresses, a suspension of nuclear dete-



On dangerous space broom...

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## UN attempt to settle Iran-Iraq crisis

New York. UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar submitted a report to the Security Council on the results of his talks with leaders of Iran and Iraq, during which there were wide discussions on all aspects of the conflict between the two nations. The talks in Tehran and Baghdad showed, the report stressed,

that even though the positions of the two sides still widely differ, there is a real basis for continuing efforts to bring peace closer. I am firmly convinced, he stressed, that as a first step the Security Council should invite Iran and Iraq to participate in a new consideration of all aspects of the conflict.

also could become an important step towards curbing the nuclear arms race.

The reply also confirms Soviet readiness for the immediate resumption of talks on the complete banning of nuclear weapons tests. The USSR also suggests

activating the Soviet-American treaties of 1974 and 1976 on the limiting of underground nuclear weapon tests and underground nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes. These treaties have not so far been ratified, though not through Soviet fault.

## APPEAL FROM THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

Brussels. An appeal to the United States and the Soviet Union to be serious with the Geneva talks in order to achieve agreement has been made by Willy Brandt at a conference of leaders of the parties affiliated to the Socialist International. We believe that proposals like those recently made by the Soviet Union should be met with a constructive response, he said.

A report presented at the conference by Chairman of the Consultative Council of the Socialist International for Disarmament Kalevi Sorsa, contains an appeal to all the member states to introduce a moratorium on further tests of such weapons. Peace and security can be achieved only through disarmament and not through the creation of new types of armaments. New types of weapons for use in outer space can only add up the arms race.

## Mistakes of history should not be repeated

(Continued from page 1)

tion. I think it's important that should be remembered.

Robert J. Shanks, Secretary and Consul, Canadian Embassy in New Delhi, said that TNCs are a tool in the neo-colonialist policies of imperialism. With their assistance, the capitalist countries plunder the natural resources of developing nations. In search of superprofits, the TNCs crudely violate national legislations and resort to all sorts of machinations, he said.

The delegates sharply condemned the activities of the American Union Carbide corporation, which was responsible for the gas leakage at its factory in

The picture borrowed from the magazine, "Zvezda", shows a group of military instructors from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, which accommodates one of the detachments of elite gendarmes equipped with most up-to-date arms and possessing sophisticated instruments for espionage and sabotage. Their task is liquidation of foreign leaders, capture of airfields and other strategically vital facilities, and organization of bomb attacks and acts of sabotage. In recent years they have been sent on a number of occasions to different parts of the world to fulfil secret missions. According to "The New York Times", such detachments are scattered all over the military bases in the United States. All in all, the number of special troops under the present administration in Washington has been doubled to stand at more than twenty thousand.



## TNC on trial

New Delhi. An appeal to the peoples in the developing countries to redouble their vigilance on the activities of transnational corporations (TNCs) was made by the delegates who attended a recent seminar of Indian scientists here. The seminar, sponsored by a local institute of TNC research, was attended by more than seventy prominent scientists, lecturers and professors of colleges and universities.

In his address the prominent Indian public figure and Professor of the Jawahar Nehru University, Rashidulhaque Khan, said that TNCs are a tool in the neo-colonialist policies of imperialism. With their assistance, the capitalist countries plunder the natural resources of developing nations. In search of superprofits, the TNCs crudely violate national legislations and resort to all sorts of machinations, he said.

## PEOPLE

The French police have arrested the West German neo-Nazi O. Hopp who is suspected of having taken part in a number of terrorist attacks including a recent explosion in the Rivoli-Boulevard cinema in Paris, during the showing of the film, "Eichmann, a Man of the Third Reich".

Newspapers in Paris report that O. Hopp is one of the members of the Holmann neo-fascist military and athletic group which has over a number of years been operating in some West European states, including Great Britain, where it has been maintaining close links with the neo-Nazi organization, "Column-88".

## Sacrilege

New York. The American reactionaries have thrown a sacrilegious gauntlet to the world public who are preparing to solemnly celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory over fascism.

"Boston Herald" reports that the city of Plymouth, Massachusetts, has decided to set up a museum of Hitler. They have found suitable premises — a yacht which used to belong to the leader of the Third Reich.

the town of Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), a disaster which killed two and a half thousand people and left tens of thousands maimed. They called on the newly independent states to adopt legislation which would ban TNCs from operating industries which pollute the environment.

## AMERICAN CORPORATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Mepulo. A ceremony of the selling of the 1.5-millionth car of the American firm General Motors assembled locally was held in Port Elizabeth. We will not account before those supporting a reduction in economic links with South Africa, said during it one of the corporation heads John McCormack.

Defending their interests, Western monopolies, primarily American, nearly doubled over the past five years investments into South African economy. According to Pretoria's official figures, they amounted to 21 billion dollars.

## IN PROFOUND SECRECY

New Delhi. The American corporation, Union Carbide which is a subcontractor for the Pentagon, has over the past 22 years been testing the highly toxic agent methylisocyanate in profound secrecy. Studies of its effect were carried out on people dead on the floor and lemons. This has been reported by the Calcutta newspaper "The Telegraph" quoting secret documents discovered by the Indian Central Bureau of Investigation in the Union Carbide's files in Bhopal immediately after the toxic leak which claimed more than 2.5 thousand lives and heavily poisoned another fifty thousand.

The newspaper writes that the Union Carbide is guilty not only of criminal negligence which has led to one of the world's major disasters, but it has also concealed, and it continues to conceal, the information about the character of the poisoning and possible methods of treatment essential for the saving of thousands of human lives.

## Science and technology

### JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES

Operators of a computer centre of the Institute of Linguistics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences have got an unusual helper. A computer designed by experts of the institute speaks their language. The new experimental unit can answer questions asked by the operator in Hungarian and Russian. The speech synthesizer is controlled by a minicomputer.

According to Hungarian experts, units of this type have a great future. They can be used for dispatching applications in various industries, including transport. It will also become an indispensable helper for those who study foreign languages at secondary and higher schools.

### HEALED BY PLANTS

When the constituent assembly of the Zimbabwe national association of folk medicine reported about curing with medicinal herbs and plants such diseases as tuberculosis, bronchitis, epilepsy as well as cardiovascular diseases many points aroused doubts.

However, conversations with well-known physicians and the President of the Association, Prof. of the National University of Zimbabwe G. Chavunduka help to conclude that folk medicine in the conditions of Tropical Africa considerably supplements orthodox medicine.

Zimbabwe public health bodies now show careful attitude to the legacy of traditional medicine, encouraging in every way the activity of the National Association of Folk Medicine. With the help of these doctors it became possible of late to reveal that 500 out of 5,200 types of plants grown in Zimbabwe have medicinal properties.

## OF INTEREST

### Unwilling treasure-seeker

J. Tayandi, who lives in an old house in a suburb of Brussels (Belgium), has been complaining against his fate many a time because his neighbours are young people fond of jazz. Every evening they played rock music on the tape recorder at full blast, making life unbearable everywhere in the building. One night, Tayandi lost his patience. Trying to stop the too enthusiastic young people, he hit the wall with a hammer several times. Although the music continued, he was very sorry to see that he had done more harm than good. The blows knocked several bricks out of the wall and with them fell out a box containing ancient gold, silver coins and jewelry. This is perhaps, the first time that loud music has been of use, the lucky man told journalists.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### 'CONSTRUCTIVE' WASHINGTON'S APPROACH

Commenting on an interview granted "The Times" of London by President Reagan in which he declared his readiness for constructive talks with the Soviet Union in order to achieve radical reductions in nuclear armaments, V. Chernyshev writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA:

On the American administration's continuing and intensive deployment of Pershing-2s and cruise missiles in Western Europe, making Congress cough out money for large-scale production and development of MX ICBMs and other strategic offensive weapons be called constructive approach? In the name of this "constructive" approach (that the President dismisses as "propaganda") the Soviet proposals on the cessation, throughout the negotiations, of all activities in the creation of space weapons, freezing strategic nuclear armaments and halting development of American medium-range missiles in Europe and Soviet responsive measures? Even given an extraordinarily rich fantasy this approach cannot be called "constructive".

### UNCOMFORTABLE FACTS

Defining the aim of her tour of a number of countries in Asia, the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has said that she sought to assert her country's political and economic interests, writes PRAVDA's London correspondent Arkady Maslennikov, who believes that London needs this very badly. Being on absolute master of vast territories from India and Saudi Arabia to Singapore and Brunei in the past, Britain has found itself over the past few decades being pushed aside in the roadside of the Asian politics. Britain's economic position "envisaged at the end of the 1960s" has become considerably weaker. Between 1960 and 1984, Britain's share in Keynesian imports shrank from 21 to 14 per cent, whereas Japan increased its share to 25 per cent. On the whole, the volume of British trade with the six countries visited by Margaret Thatcher in South and South-East Asia has shrunk, over the past quarter century, from 10.1 thousand million dollars to 4.7 thousand million, in a situation when for three years running, the former workshop of the world, as Britain once was, has been importing much more industrial goods than it itself exports such trade pattern is accepted painfully in London.

### DISPROPORTION

Analysing the events taking place in Lebanon, writes Konstantin Gevinnov in IZVESTIA, one cannot fail to note the substantial disproportion which can be discerned in the attitude to the developments on the part of different Arab states, although Israel's aggression against this country has been justly recognized as a common Arab problem and has been discussed by the Arab League on many occasions. However, this is contradicted by the facts of everyday life. Lebanon is wholeheartedly backed by Syria, whose assistance goes to the government and to the people of Lebanon. At a recent meeting in Damascus held by representatives of Algeria, democratic Yemen, Libya and Syria, these countries yet again expressed their fraternal solidarity with the fight of the Lebanese people against the Israeli invaders. These countries are also taking steps to render the essential assistance to the Lebanese. However, there are more than twenty countries in the Arab League. Some will say that the attention of many of the other members is distracted by the Iranian war. Others have different preoccupations. It will agree that the war between Iran and Iraq is a very serious matter. However, it cannot belittle the danger for the peoples and countries in the Middle East coming from the attempts by Americans and Israelis to solve the Lebanese crisis and the Palestinian problem in their own way.

### TERROR FOR EXPORT

In connection with the 120th anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln A. Bogomolov writes in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA:

They like to talk and write about attempts on the lives of presidents in the USA! This is sensational and attracts attention. Yet they talk and write for less about murdered progressive public figures and trade union leaders. To this day mystery covers the details of the death of Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, Walter Reuther, Joseph P. Kamp and other noted fighters for the rights of the American working people.

The dirty practice of political terror is being still more widely exported abroad, too. The murders of the President of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) Solomon Bandaranaike, the great sons of Africa Patrice Lumumba, Eduardo Mondoulo, Amilcar Cabral, Marien Ngouabi, Bangladesh President Mujibur Rahman, Chilean President Omar Torrijos — behind these and many other crimes hovers the shadow of the US special services.

of his own design. It took Mr. Puschke the entire year to prepare for his voyage. He hopes that his 15-metre-long and three-metre-wide boat will take him to the West Coast of the United States on ocean currents.

### Crossing the ocean by boat

A risky sea voyage has been undertaken from the port of Marugame by 60-year-old Takeo Fudita, who decided to cross the Pacific in a row boat

### Green light for buses

New buses in the streets of Bremen (West Germany) do not have to stop for red lights. They have instruments installed in their cars to radiate infrared rays. Compatible instruments installed in the street lights receive the signal of the distance of up to 450 metres and automatically change the lights to green.

## VIEWPOINT

## SOUTH-EAST ASIA IN PENTAGON'S PLANS

Recently Washington staged a pompous reception for a delegation of a so-called coalition government of a non-existent "democratic Kampuchea" led by one Son Sann. The delegation was received by US Secretary of State George Shultz and held "talks" with official representatives including those of the Pentagon. But what was the purpose of this show?

After the Pol Pot thugs (who murdered more than three million of their compatriots) and other reactionaries were chased out by the Kampuchean people, the US co-authored, if not initiated, the so-called "Kampuchean question". Camps of the mazy-shaded Khmer reactionists and engage in sabotage activities against their former homeland, aided by American dollars. Recently, for instance, during discussions on assistance to Thailand, the House Foreign Affairs Committee also approved an appropriation of five million dollars for their upkeep. The gangs, too, receive weapons, mostly of American make, through Thailand.

Keeping silent the Khmer

reaction Washington, until recently, preferred to hide in the shadow and manipulate the "Kampuchean question" through ASEAN member-states. This led to mounting tensions in South-East Asia.

Now Washington has declared it will directly participate in the solution of the "Kampuchean question". According to the US, the State Department has opened for the rebels the door to direct American military aid.

Why has the US administration cast off the screen behind which it always concealed its true relations with the Khmer reactionists?

The answer may be found in recent developments in South-East Asia. First, the Khmer reactionists have suffered serious losses, as the Kampuchean army, together with Vietnamese volunteers, destroyed 16 of their bases and 12,000 bandits. Washington rushed to the aid of the counter-revolutionaries while they still have some breath left.

Second, the USA is obviously

dissatisfied with the developments in the region, particularly the trend towards normalization of bilateral relations between the ASEAN and Indochinese nations. Particularly noticeable are positive shifts in the case of Indonesia and Vietnam. Not long ago their foreign ministers exchanged visits. Reciprocal visits last year to Hanoi by Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces B. Mardiana, the Minister of National Defence of Vietnam Ven Tien Dung visited Jakarta.

Indonesia sets an example for other ASEAN countries its leaders have refused to involve the "Kampuchean issue" in the country's bilateral relations with Vietnam. The Indonesian paper "Suara Karya" terms this a "wise and correct" decision.

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Igor DANILIN

This is exactly what Washington abhors. It is not enough for its strategists to have the biggest overseas American military bases such as Clark Field and Subic Bay. They would like to turn other ASEAN nations, too, into American forward lines. This is what US Defense Secretary Weinberger said in a recent lecture of the International Council in San Francisco, where he explained the White House policy in South-East Asia.

He did not conceal that the USA had "interests" there and would "defend" them. Given the fact that everything in the political lexicon of Washington stands head down, his words acquire quite a definite significance. The USA wants to turn South-East Asia, like the Korean Peninsula, into an anti-Soviet bridgehead, and the nations in the region — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Brunei — accomplices in its aggressive geopolitical line.

It is absolutely clear that once becoming American forward lines, the ASEAN nations, in case of a conflict, would inflict upon themselves retaliatory strikes. Former Philippine Foreign Minister Jose Ingles opposed military cooperation with the USA in an article published in the "Enquirer" magazine. The experienced politician warned that American bases in the Philippines turn the country into a "nuclear hostage" of the USA.

The Pentagon has the same idea in store for other ASEAN states as well.

1983



## Round the Soviet Union

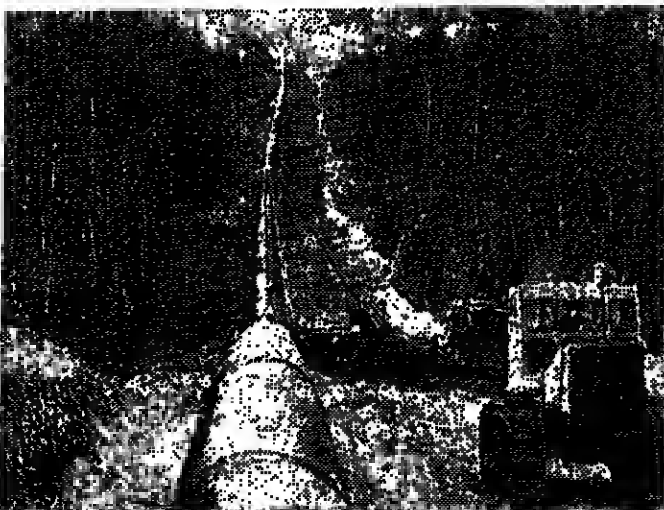
● A CONTAINER LINE LINKING LENINGRAD AND NICARAGUAN PORTS HAS BEEN OPENED BY THE BALTIC SHIPPING COMPANY. It runs large re-erships which deliver transport technologies, industrial equipment, and food items to the friendly country. It supplements the list of regular services from Leningrad to all parts of the world. The Soviet sailors call at hundreds of ports in seventy countries. The ships on these lines are up-to-date motorvessels delivering the bulk of cargoes in packages and containers.

● A NURSERY FOR BREEDING CENTRAL ASIAN GAZELLE HAS BEEN SET UP IN THE GYAUZ DISTRICT OF TURKMENIA. The district, lying at the foot of the Kopetdag Mountains, has highly favorable conditions for the reproduction of the rare animals which have been entered in the Red Data Book. The nursery was organized on the suggestion of the Turkmenian society for the protection of the environment. At present there are seven preserves and thirteen game reserves in the republic, all of which cover an area of two million hectares.

● A SERIES OF NEW HIGH-YIELDING VARIETIES OF SUNFLOWER AND ITS HYBRIDS HAS BEEN SELECTED AT THE V. S. JUSKOVOY ALL-UNION OIL-BEARING CROPS INSTITUTE IN KRASNODAR (Southern Russia). The institute recently tested selected types of sunflower — "Kankurum", "Buzarsky" and "Kuvkavsky". The new hybrids produced at the institute grow over an area of one hundred hectares in Kuban.

● SOVIET SCIENTISTS HAVE COMPILED A MAP OF ALL THERMAL SPRINGS OF THE FAR-EASTERN REGION WHICH HAVE NATIONAL ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE. This work, the result of many-year-long expeditions of specialists, will become the basis for systematic development of underground energy generating resources. The most perspective sources are concentrated in the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Kuril Ridge islands. Some of them are already being used to generate electric energy to heat hothouses of vegetable-growing farms. Several health resorts are functioning on the basis of mineral underground waters.

## SIBERIAN PIPELINES



The famous Urengoi gas deposit in Western Siberia is linked with European USSR via six pipelines stretching across the tundra and mountains, the Ural Mountains, the Ob, Volga and other major rivers.

Siberia meets most of the oil and gas requirements of our growing industry. It has already become the major fuel and energy producer. The development dynamics of the West-Siberian oil and gas complex is rather impressive: in 1964, first 1,000 million cubic metres of gas and in 1965 the first million tonnes of oil were produced by Western Siberia. At present, it accounts for half the fuel produced in the country. Eighty per cent of Siberian fuel goes to European USSR.



ropens USSR. Using pipelines, or the transport of the 21st century, is the only way of delivering such a tremendous amount of fuel.

Pipelines have been built there at a very high rate. The Urengoi-Moscow pipeline, 2,800 kilometres long, was built in only 11 months. Five more pipelines followed, including the Urengoi-Pomary-Uzhgorod which is pumping gas to Western Europe.

● Across the Siberian tundra.

● Pipes are welded together.

## NEW TRACTOR

A new model of a wheel tractor has been designed at the Orelskiy Zavod (an industrial centre of Soviet Ukraine). The machine incorporates a versatile engine unit which can be used in any agricultural work — to tillage, ploughing, harrowing, etc., to gather forage and to harvest crops with a trailed harrow. It can also do other types of jobs. Scientists have designed a universal complex of machines drawn by one power unit.

This machine is more manoeuvrable than its predecessors. Thanks to the use of larger-diameter tyres, the tractor has a better negotiation capacity on extremely moisty land and on snow. Thanks to an improved pneumatic system, the turning of a small handle puts into operation the trailed machines: the sowing harrow, the harrow, the fertilizer spreader, and the sprinkling system. The driver's cab is less noisy. The designers succeeded in

achieving a more rational distribution of loads on the parts of the tractor, which ensure a maximum execution of various field work, said the factory's manager Valentin Bibik. Ploughing, sowing, cultivation and delivery of heavy loads are speedily carried out. The first consignment of the new machines have been delivered to Australia, Canada, United States, France, Finland and other countries.

Soviet tractors rated at between 25 and 300 horse power are purchased by more than sixty countries.

## Mikhail Gorbachev visits working people's district

(Continued from page 1)

should be taken so that enterprises work more rhythmically, while technological plan and labour discipline must be observed with greater strictness. In carrying out large-scale modernization of technologies it is necessary to holdy inject into the projects such technological solutions which would ensure a radical breakthrough in labour productivity. Mikhail Gorbachev urged the ZIL employees to make greater use of economic incentives for intensification of production, show creative initiative, and to develop independence in the solution of major technical and organizational problems.

Mikhail Gorbachev visited the vast and rapidly growing residential area of Nagaiovo. Talking with the teachers of School No. 514, he touched on some practical problems connected with the implementation of the secondary education reform. Among other things, the lines of working out new educational programmes, labour education and the use of computer technologies in the educational process were raised. There were discussions in classrooms and production workshops with the pupils on their studies, work and their choice of future profession or trade.

In one of the supermarkets in Nagaiovo, Mikhail Gorbachev was shown the organization of trade there. He talked with customers about how their needs were being met, and asked them about their proposals for improving the services.

During his visit to Hospital No. 53, discussions on problems worrying the employees and the patients were held. The idea of providing medical establishments with modern technologies were raised. So were matters relating to the salaries of doctors, middle-level and junior medical staff.

During his tour of the district, Mikhail Gorbachev was invited by a young couple — Vyacheslav Nikishin, an employee of the Chuvashskiy transport enterprise, and his wife Tamara, a builder. They showed him their flat, described their work and life, and told him about their plans for the future.

## 40 years later



Under face, serene glance and fashionable dress with high collar — such dresses are today, too. And the rockers, youth, preserved forever in an old photograph. It is hard to imagine that this young student of mechatronics-mathematical faculty of Moscow University in 1947 was a little above 16 — had to her credit hundreds of sorties, a barrage of bombs, burning planes, the rest of her friends which was left with her in the air.

In 1941 nine student-Komsomol members of the mechatronics-mathematical faculty voluntarily joined the University. Yevdokiya was one of them. The Central Committee reported to the first days of the war sent them to the workshop unit formed by Maria Pasko, a well-known Soviet pilot and hero of the Soviet War.

Yevdokiya called them "night pilots". The pilots of the 46th Guards' air regiment of light bombers went into the sky 1943 their combat missions. They flew at a speed of 120 km/h, 1000 m. The fuselage and wings were made of wood. The cockpit was made of metal. The aircraft were very noisy and the pilots were exposed to enemy positions un-protected and dropped their bombs from the sky.

The question "weren't they scared?" Yevdokiya Borisovna answered with another. And how? They were mostly young women-pilots. They were 18 years old. During the war

the regiment lost a third of its personnel but never did any of us show signs of cowardice. Complete trust in each other, mutual assistance and kindness gave us strength. And, of course, the belief in victory. It was with us from the first day of the war.

Many years later in 1981, Yevdokiya Zhitulenko, one of the former pilots of the 46th Guards' women's air regiment (a graduate of the All-Union State Cinematography Institute), made a feature film about her front-line colleagues. It is called "Night Witches in the Sky". It was then

that a 30-year-old Sergei Bocharov, the artist who was working with the shooting group, saw them all together for the first time.

This is how the idea of the painting "40 Years Later" was born. Now it is on display in Moscow, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of Victory, among the exhibits of the Central Hall. The theme of the exhibition is "Peace We Delanded, Peace We Shall Preserve".

Each heroine in the portrait had a different post-war life. There were joys and sorrows. But their eyes shone like in

youthful years, says the artist. All of them have managed to preserve vigour and love for life, and continue to work. Yevdokiya Borisovna Pasko has been working for more than 30 years at Moscow's Bauman Higher Technical School as a senior lecturer at the chair of higher mathematics.

On his painting Bocharov depicted them in motion. Today, they have got together but their thoughts are just like in the 40s and the photograph of those far-off days shows how they looked at that time.

Tatyana ANDRIASOVA

## Science and technology

## YOU PUT YOUR FINGER INTO A SLOT...

A device for diagnosing hypertension even at early stages of the disease has been jointly designed by a cardiologist centre and the technical cybernetics department of the Mechanical Institute in Ust'-Izhmorsk, capital of the Udmurt Autonomous SSR (near European USSR).

You need only to put your finger into the slot, and an infrared light flow falls via the finger into a photo cell, recording all the pulsations of the blood vessels. In addition to

blood pressure, the device plots a pulse curve characterizing the state of heart muscles, the elasticity of the walls of the blood vessels, resistance to the eozing of blood, and the general tone of the organism.

## EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION WITH ANIMALS

Kazakh Professor of Zoology Pavel Markovskiy, author of the popular book, "Animals Predict Earthquakes", has founded the Soviet Union's first biogeological laboratory not far from Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan. At a special site in the steppe scientists will study the

behaviour of insects, snakes, birds, mammals in response to the changing geophysical fields, air pressure, gas and chemical composition of underground water, etc., which serve as a precursor of tremor.

That animals feel the coming of a tremor several hours or even days in advance, is a measure of survival, Prof. Markovskiy believes. This is the product of evolution, because only those species which were able to respond properly to the countless cataclysms survived. Therefore alongside studies of the animal behaviour, the laboratory will try to reveal the natural "signals" in them which monitor any anomaly in the geophysical environment.

## OF INTEREST

## Vegetables show

In Estonia, a show was organized to name the biggest vegetable ever grown in a kitchen garden. The most notable were a cabbage weighing 15-odd kilograms and a 2.5-kilogram potato, both displayed by local collective farms. Among the exhibits shown by amateur gardeners was a pumpkin weighing 43 kilograms. It was brought in the show from a kitchen garden outside Tallinn.

## VIEWPOINT

## RED SATURDAY: WHY RED?

Leonid KOSTIN,  
First Vice-Chairman, USSR  
State Committee for Labour  
and Social Questions, answers  
this question put by an ANI  
correspondent

Red Saturday to mark the 19th birth anniversary of V. I. Lenin is being held throughout the Soviet Union. Tens of thousands from many Moscow enterprises advanced an initiative to hold a Red Saturday also on May 4 to mark the 40th anniversary of Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

In the USSR, Saturdays and Sundays are days off at most enterprises (except those with a continuous production cycle), of construction projects, or institutions. Red Saturdays or Sundays — are days when millions of working people come to their enterprises, mines, pits, construction projects and laboratories to work without pay. All the means earned on these Saturdays are transferred to the state fund and are spent on social needs. For example, these means were used to build the All-Union Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the All-Union Cardiological Research Centre and Cancer Research Centre in Moscow, the Institute of Experimental Therapy in Georgia, children's pre-school institutions, general educational and vocational schools, hospitals, outpatient clinics and health centres. This year all the money thus earned Muscovites will donate to the Fund of building the Monument of Victory and the Museum of the Great Patriotic War on Poklonny Hill in Moscow.

This tradition started 65 years ago on April 12, 1919 in Moscow marshalling yard of the Moscow-Kazan railway 15 workers stayed after work and repaired three locomotives free of charge. V. I. Lenin saw in this the shoots of a new attitude to labour on the part of workers, who were ruthlessly exploited not long ago, in tsarist Russia, and now felt masters of their own country. He called this a Great Beginning. The holding of Red Saturdays was widely backed by the entire country. The first All-Russia Subbotnik was held on May 1, 1920. Alongside the Kremlin cadets V. I. Lenin also worked on cleaning the Kremlin's territory.

Why do the people call these Saturdays "red"? Not only for the red revolutionary colour, Krasny (red) in folk speech and in poetry is used to denote really beautiful, vivid and bright. Red Saturdays, that assumed a nationwide scope and embraced all the spheres of the national economy, when millions of people go to work as a holiday, when labour is a joy for millions of people, aren't they something new and bright in the life of every person and the entire society?

On the 40th anniversary of the Subbotnik, in 1969, some 118 million people participated in the Subbotnik and in 1983—157 million people. The number of participants usually exceeds that of workers, employees and collective farmers since senior-formers, students and pensioners also participate in them. Apart from work at enterprises, people clean and do improvement work, plant trees and shrubs in the yards of their city, village and territory of plots and territories. Over the past 15 years many billion rubles' worth of various goods were produced.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## HEALTH PROTECTION NATIONWIDE

Soviet health services have entered a new stage of their development: annual sweeping check-ups, Boris Petrov, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, writes in MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA. Whereas earlier medicine was largely concerned with those in need of medical help, now the problem is stated differently: to check up millions of people for preventive purposes. The health of the healthy thus becomes a priority.

In addition to traditional tools the sweeping check-ups are to reveal physiological reserves of the organism in order to build up health, to enhance mental and physical working abilities and to improve the performance of the cardiovascular, digestive and other systems. This approach is based on Academician Ukhomsky's proposition that "man's nature is pliable". He pointed out the plasticity of the human organism and its easy response to various influences as much as to change many of its parameters.

The term to a healthy man has become already ripe and proceeds from the logic of scientific development, the author emphasizes. With a million of doctors in the country we are ready to solve more complex problems. This is a step towards future medicine — that of a healthy man, building up his health and putting his reserves to good use.

## KURIL ISLANDS. A NATIONAL PRESERVE

The Kurilsky national reserve set up very recently, the SOVIETSKY SAKHALIN newspaper writes, stretches

over 65 thousand hectares and covers Kunashir Island and a number of islands forming the Minor Kurils.

In the north of the reserve is the active volcano Tyatya, some 1,200 metres above sea level. Its last eruption took place in 1973. Then a large area of grassy land was covered by volcanic ash and lava. Goryshche and Pechenoye lakes will draw enthusiastic visitors to the south, washed by the Sea of Okhotsk. Kuril magnolia, Monchu ash tree, aralia and some other more exotic species. Specialists believe the islands are the sanctuary for 230 bird species, including very rare and even virtually unknown ones.

With the Kurilsky reserve the number of reserves in the Soviet Union reached 144.

## PIERCING THROUGH UKRAINIAN SHIELD

In Dnepropetrovsk Region, outside the village of Novovolynka, assembly work was recently completed on a six-metre-high rig, the SCIENCE IN USSR monthly reports. It is intended for drilling the Krivoi Rog superdeep borehole which is to pierce through the Ukrainian crystalline shield down to a depth of 15 kilometres. The project is expected to take some 15 years.

Over 150 research and industrial institutions will take part in drilling the borehole, which is expected to provide more information on the hypogenic structure of the Earth's crust and specially the perspectives for mineral extraction in the region. The results will be helpful in planning mineral prospecting and clarifying

the enigmatic structure of the local iron ore deposits. The original installation will work up to a depth of seven kilometres. Then it will be replaced by the Uralmat 1500 drilling rig which will drill down to a depth of 15 and more kilometres.

## ECOLOGICAL SCHEMES FOR LITHUANIA

How many people can live in Lithuania in ecological harmony with the environment? What is the best thing scheme for industry? Which industries are to be developed and in what extent? Where is nature the most vulnerable? These and many other vital problems are duly accounted for in Lithuania's comprehensive environmental protection schemes suggested by the Research Institute for Industrial Construction, public's Design Institute for Industrial Construction, writes STROITELNAYA GAZETA in the economic "Economy and Ecology". Environmental protection problems are dealt with by over twenty research institutions in Lithuania. These schemes provide guidelines for further development of the Lithuanian economy, with oil pollution, the condition of forests, soils and water, ragmens, etc., being taken into consideration. Ecological modelling of cities and districts is expected to be helpful for local Soviets in monitoring the implementation of scientific recommendations.

The environmental protection schemes suggest that liquid fuel be replaced by gas by all electric energy producers in Elektrėnai; that purification facilities be put into operation as soon as possible in Kaunas and Varniai; that additional sea and air pollution measures be needed in that resort area because of the construction of a ferry link. The schemes mirror all the problems involved in environmental protection and in this capacity will serve as guidelines for all economic activities in the republic.



## FESTIVAL OF YOUTH WARNINGS

Organized by the people in Armenia (Soviet Republic) has found universal support.

The money is very small, including the assembly of children's pictures, held as part of the preventive work of the festival. The festival is organized by the people in Armenia (Soviet Republic) has found universal support.

## Exhibition dedicated to Cyril and Methodius

An exhibition of books and illustrations, "Cyril and Methodius — Authors of the Slavonic Writing" — has opened at the Foreign Languages Library in Moscow. The display contains documents and materials from the funds of the Cyril and Methodius Library in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia.

Displayed in the stands are illustrations showing the educational activities of the creators of the Slavonic system of writing as well as facsimile reproductions of the eleventh-century Slavonic manuscripts which have come down to us. Also on show are 150 papers by Russian, Bulgarian and Czech scholars, revealing the significance of the work done by Cyril and Methodius for the development of culture.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## Continuing good traditions

A Week of Norwegian Films in the Soviet Union is continuing in Moscow, Leningrad and Novgorod. Film makers from that Scandinavian country have brought to the judgement of Soviet audiences live feature films. This good tradition of the two countries' film makers was born two decades ago with the co-production of a full-length film about Fridtjof Nansen. This cooperation successfully continues today and includes regular Weeks of films, participation of Norway in International Film Festivals in Moscow, various co-productions.

The Weeks are usually held with great success, said Erik Borge, chief consultant of the Norsk Film Studios, at a press conference in Moscow. Norwegian audiences were warmly welcomed. The success of our film demonstrations in the Soviet Union has exceeded all our expectations. With regards to co-productions, we have completed another film: "And on Stones Grow the Trees". It was produced by the famous Soviet film director Stanislav Rostotsky in conjunction with Norwegian film makers.

This is a film authentically reflecting events one thousand of years ago as well as the relations between the Slavs and the Vikings. It is very important that in the film the authors succeeded in profoundly revealing the character of the Vikings. Previous screen versions on the historical subject in Norway suffered from distortions in those images.

The Soviet Union is a reliable and serious partner, and we hope for continuous cooperation, concluded Erik Borge.

Alexander DONSKOI



At the foyer of the theatre. ● A scene from the play.

No one is forgotten, nothing is forgotten!

The Pushkin Drama Theatre in Moscow has premiered the play, "The Day of Victory Amid a War" by I. Garucheva and P. Khotyanovsky. It is based on an historical fact — the performance of the Seventh Symphony by Dmitry Shostakovich in the besieged Leningrad by the orchestra of the Leningrad Radio Committee led by Karl Eliasberg. The memorable concert was held on August 9, 1942, with the purpose of making the whole world aware, through live broadcast from the Grand Hall of the Philharmonic, that life was continuing in the besieged city. This fact is recorded by history.

Meanwhile, produced by the Pushkin Theatre, it will sell in a new way, the Day of Victory amid war. Specially for the surviving artists of the legendary orchestra of the grad Radio — performers that unforgettable composers and real heroes veiled to Moscow in the grad. They relived, and (but this time with the grace) what seems impossible to withstand even once. The play, with its grand mod as "rehearsal of a triumph", was produced by the theatre's chief director, Boris Zov.



A meeting of the participants in the renowned Leningrad premiere of the Moscow theatre. Photos by Valia K.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Ballet. The Kirov Ballet company in Leningrad has premiered "The Man in Panther's Skin" by Macheveriani. The images of the Georgian literary classic Shota Rustaveli have come alive

in the ballet which organically connects early classics with the national folklore. The producer is the chief Kirov choreographer, Oleg Vinogradov.

Records. The Melodie film has released a record with songs by Bulat Okudzhava. They are sung not by the author as before, but by the famous singer Zhanna Bichevskaya.

## Relics of battle prowess

In the Czechoslovak town of Banská Bystrica, the capital of the Slovak national uprising in 1944, an exhibition dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory has opened.

The exhibits are rare relics of the battle glory of our people. Among them are photographs, showing the first days of the war and the Victory Parade at Red Square; awards, weapons and personal effects of the heroes of the battle; posters, guerrilla leaflets; samples of products of ordinary factories that turned to military production during the stormy war years.

Exhibitions telling the exploits of the Soviet people in World War II will be held in the following countries: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Korea, the Republic of China, Mongolia, Nicaragua, etc. They will also be held in other countries of the continent.

# BUSINESS

## MAKING THE AUTOMOBILE WORK LIKE PERPETUAL MOTION

More than 170 firms from 14 countries have presented their products at the International exhibition, CarService-85 sponsored by the West German firm of Carl-Hendel-Consulting GmbH. It features the latest equipment and mechanisms for car repairs.

In their interviews representatives of different firms stressed that cooperation with Soviet foreign trade organizations and such giant motorworks as ZIL, VAZ, KAMAZ, and AZLK are of mutual benefit character, and that the exhibition opens up novel possibilities for this.

In this area, Finland is a partner of long standing for the Soviet Union. At the exhibition, Finnish firms have mounted a joint Finnish display to show products from nearly fifty firms. Specialists and numerous visitors have shown noticeable interest in the achievements of the firm of Finlink which specializes in lighting rail which is perhaps the worst enemy of automobiles.

As we have been told by the firm's director, Paavo Linna, the firm has designed effective corrosion-proof coatings which reliably protect an automobile for six to ten years.

Paavo Linna stressed that Finnish specialists highly prize cooperation with the USSR which has very good prospects in the area of repairs and servicing of automobiles.



The Swedish firm of Dinol demonstrates a robot for corrosion-proof coating of automobile bottoms.

tion with socialist countries of the West German firm of Fritz Werner Vertriebs-GmbH. The firm has a solid experience in the creation of automated regular repairs of engines and restoration of other parts. Among other things, the firm sees good prospects in the area of repairs of agricultural machines.

The Swedish firm of Dinol specializes in coating aircraft and automobiles with different corrosion-proof materials. Its Eastern Europe Sales Manager Ragnar Olverberg said his firm, which has business contacts with the USSR in the area of aviation industry, sees possibilities for cooperation in coating automobiles with corrosion-proof materials. The firm offers its robots for the same purposes.

The Italian firms of Triulzi and Merangoni have been cooperating with the USSR for twenty-five years in restoration of the auto tyres of different diameters, said its representative at the exhibition Gianni Ferraro. The new equipment they have brought with account taken of the desire of the Soviet specialists demonstrates the interest these firms are taking in the development of cooperation.

Konstantin RAZIN, Alexander BUTSENIN

Pavel Linna and Heikki Helminen at the Finnish display. Photos by Boris Koulman

No attempt to conceal his hopes for the establishment of solid contacts with Soviet organizations has been made by Gernot Fick, director for cooperation.

## With Soviet assistance

A second generating unit with a capacity of 27 megawatts has produced current at the Iron Gate-2 hydropower and navigation complex now under construction on the Danube River in Romania. It was built at the Letnitsa Elektrosila plant, Soviet

experts also helped Romanian colleagues in mounting and putting it into operation. The Iron Gate-2 is being built by Romania and Yugoslavia with Soviet technical assistance. Sixteen units, each with a capacity of 27 megawatts, will be mounted. Out of 9 units in the station, two were made in the USSR and the rest at the Reziara machine-building enterprise on Soviet licence. In January 1985, the hydropower station on the Danube produced the first kilowatts of electric energy for the national economy of Romania.

ted. Out of 9 units in the station, two were made in the USSR and the rest at the Reziara machine-building enterprise on Soviet licence. In January 1985, the hydropower station on the Danube produced the first kilowatts of electric energy for the national economy of Romania.

## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## ROUZANNA AND KARINA LISITSIAN



By the announcement of the master of ceremonies two sisters — Rouzanna and Karina Lisitsian appear on stage to perform a duet. They very much resemble one another and are well known in the USSR not only as singers but as representatives of an entire vocalist dynasty as well.

The father, Pavel Lisitsian, was a soloist of the Bolshoi Theatre, but at home all the family sang. The four children — Karina, Gerasim, Irina Rouzanna and Ruben — attended music lessons. Only Gerasim has become a drama actor, for the rest of them music turned out to be a lifetime career.

The vocalist dynasty has existed for 80 years and the sisters have sung on stage for about 15 years. They both graduated from the Gnessin State Musical and Pedagogical Institute.

Before starting to perform together with Rouzanna, says Karina, I had very much liked to sing in various ensembles and to involve my sister step by step. Our friends advised us to join

our efforts. It appeared that we had chosen our way by forming a duet. But suddenly the choir Madrigal was our hearts and minds. The Lisitsians joined this company which had been formed only three months earlier. They had the chance to be abreast with a music about which they had not had the slightest idea. The company specialized in tunes of 12th-17th centuries. With this company the actresses had not only to sing, but also to play various musical instruments. That was an excellent professional school where one could achieve a real ensemble mastery, comprehension of styles, the specific particularities and skill in singing in different languages.

But having gained some experience, the sisters wished to exceed the limits of the repertoire by including classical and modern music. That was impossible at the Madrigal so they came back to good to duet singing.

It took some time to shape the programme of the actresses. It consists of both Russian folk music and contemporary tunes by Soviet and foreign composers. All the songs are performed in the original languages, but order and melody at which the sisters try to understand as much as possible. Many music lovers misled by pronunciation perfection and intonation of the Lisitsians, confidently addressed them in these languages, which, unfortunately, they did not speak.

The actresses have extensively toured the Soviet Union and many foreign countries. Anywhere great performances like them, the sisters look for new compositions and certainly listen in local folk songs. In their opinion these songs best embody the national spirit of a people.

Rouzanna's light soprano and Karina's velvety and deep mezzo are a wonderful combination of voices. However, do the sisters always share the same views on their art?

Of course, as, says Karina. We have frequent disputes on this matter. Sometimes we advocate different versions, but later look for and find a common solution. We have no leader. Duet, we consider, is a collective creation. The important thing is to stick to common views on general items.

Alexandra YEGIAZARYAN

## WHAT'S ON!

April 20-22

### THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 20 (mat) — Double-bill: Chopin, "Chopiniana"; "Divertissement" (one-act ballet); 20 (eve) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh" (opera). 21 (mat) — Dali, "Coppelia" (ballet); 21 (eve) — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 20 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera); 21 (mat) — Yurovsky, "The Criminal Sails" (ballet); 21 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "The Storm" (opera); 22 — Khrennikov, "The Storm" (opera).

Opera Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St). 20 — Fellman, "The Gull" (opera); 21 (mat and eve) — Double-bill: Casagrande, "Puccini's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 21 (eve) — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov"; 22 — Listov, "Sevastopol Waltz".

### FILMS

The Victory (Mosfilm Studios, USSR, 2 parts).

The film tells the historic events of the Conference of the United Nations on the Atlantic Charter, 1941 and the Charter of the United Nations, 1945. The film is a masterpiece of Soviet cinema, showing the role of the USSR in the victory over Hitler's Germany.

Cinema "Renaissance". 20, 21 — The dance theatre of the "Okean" (42 Prospekt Mira). Metro Arbat. Dzhuravskaya (17 Pushkinskaya St). 20 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera); 21 (mat) — Yurovsky, "The Criminal Sails" (ballet); 21 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "The Storm" (opera); 22 — Khrennikov, "The Storm" (opera).

Exhibitions. All-Russia Museum of the Revolution. April 20-22 — Exhibition of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory. The exhibition is held in the Grand Hall of the Philharmonic. It features a large number of exhibits, including photographs, weapons, and personal effects of the heroes of the battle.

2,200 works altogether — posters, drawings, items of furniture and decorative and applied art. Daily, except Fridays, 10 a.m. till 7 p.m. Metro Mayevskaya, Kolkhoznyaya, Trolleybus 8 and 10.

Central House of Literary Workers (33 Herzen St). An exhibition of works by Ilya Kiselev. On display are wartime sketches, landscapes, compositions and book illustrations. Daily, except Sundays, noon till 5 p.m. Metro Barrikadnaya.

### CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Berezovaya Embankment). 20, 21 — The dance theatre of the "Okean" (42 Prospekt Mira). Metro Arbat. Dzhuravskaya (17 Pushkinskaya St). 20 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera); 21 (mat) — Yurovsky, "The Criminal Sails" (ballet); 21 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "The Storm" (opera); 22 — Khrennikov, "The Storm" (opera).

Concert Hall at the Izraelovna Theatre Complex (71 Izraelovna St). 20, 21 — The Saxophone pop group.

### SPORTS

Sports Festivities. Olympic Sports Complex (Prospect Mira). 21 — A mass game marking the 50th anniversary of the Spanish club. The programme includes mass performances of the club athletes, as well as the Moscow Spartak vs. Kuznetskiy Torpedo football match.

Figure Skating. Palace of Sport (Luzhniki). 20 and 21 — Exhibition performance by the national team. 5 p.m. (both days).

Olympic, world, European and national champions and winners, Yelena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev, Natalya Bestemianova and Andrei Butko, Alexander Fadeyev, Kira Ivanova and others take part in the performance.

### CYCLING

Cycling Track in Krylatkovo.

(Metro Mirodnyozhnyaya. Bus 229). 22 — USSR championship. 5 p.m.

### WEATHER

April 20-22

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy with clear spells and short rains. Night temperatures of 10, 8°C and 9, 10°C (rising to 7, 11°C and even to 14°C on April 21) during the day. W and SW wind, 5-10 mps.

### TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxi 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 223-00 00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

### State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for April 1982. Currency. Quotations in rubles: French franc 100 9.18, German mark 100 28.00, Indian rupee 100 6.99, Italian lire 100 4.38, Japanese yen 100 3.41, US dollar 100 23.75.

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Contacts and contracts

© This year the Soviet Union will deliver to Hungary a wide range of machine-tool equipment in exchange for microprocessors and numerically controlled machine tools. At present more than seventeen thousand Soviet-built machine tools are operating at Hungarian enterprises.

© The USSR trading association Tekhnimport and the Polish foreign trade enterprise Universtal concluded agreements providing for big shipments of Soviet-made wrist watches and alarm clocks of various brands to Poland in the current year.

Aeroflot's summer timetable

Aeroflot has switched to summer timetable which will be in effect till next October.

◆ Soviet planes will make 439 international flights weekly.

◆ Aeroflot offers more than 100,000 seats every week to its passengers.

◆ Its planes now fly to 121 destinations in 97 countries. 27 foreign airline companies from 29 countries fly in the USSR, making over 170 scheduled flights a week.

◆ The Soviet Union has concluded intergovernmental agreements and secured overflight authorizations with 102 countries.

◆ Flights to socialist countries are increasing. New planes are being introduced on international routes.

◆ Two more new air services will open in 1983: Leningrad-Lipsitz, two flights a week by TU-134, and Moscow-Düsseldorf, one flight a week by TU-154. It is planned to open a new route linking Kiev with Salzburg.

◆ Air links with capitalist countries are also expanding. A joint document has been signed, for example, with Japan on developing mutually advantageous cooperation between Aeroflot and JAL on the Trans-Siberian route. There is an agreement with Italy providing for expansion of cooperation in air traffic. Furthermore, are negotiations with SAS and Air-France.

◆ Five freight air services extend to Paris, Amsterdam, Luxembourg, Berlin, and Nijmegen. A new freight airport opens in Moscow at Sheremetyev-2 next August.

◆ In summer, regular flights of Soviet Airbus IL-86 will be further stepped up. The number of weekly flights from Moscow to Berlin, Prague, Havana, Athens, Budapest and Damascus will increase. It will start flying on the Leningrad-Berlin route.

◆ In close contact with the Soviet Preparatory Committee Aeroflot is getting ready for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students most convenient schedules are being drawn up, prospective passengers are being distributed among the participating air companies, etc.

◆ Repair works at the Vnukovo airport will be completed prior to the start of the Festival.

All these facts and figures were revealed by Boris Poryukov, Deputy Minister of the Civil Aviation of the USSR.

Handwritten text: 1982